MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

This graceful tree occurs in the forest at Koviltherimalai, near Bonaccord Estate in Trivandrum District at an altitude of about 875 m.

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BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, SHILLONG 793 003. nist, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore for rendering Latin translation and Smt. C. P. Malathi, Herbarium Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore for the help in the preparation of illustrations.

J. JOSEPH

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, COIMBATORE 641 003, July 8, 1983.

V. CHANDRASEKARAN

31. SWERTIA SIKKIMENSIS BURKILL (GENTIANACEAE): A LITTLE KNOWN PLANT FROM UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

(With seven text-figures)

Swertia sikkimensis is described by I. H. Burkill in the year 1906 based on the collections of several specimens gathered from Sikkim, Bhutan and Himachal Pradesh. This plant usually occurs in the alpine Himalayas of Sikkim (Jongri, Tonglu, Phalut, Lachen and Lachung valley, Gaigong and Kinchinjhow etc.) ranging from 4112-5181 m (13, 500 ft. — 17,000 ft.). From Bhutan (Kungmet) it has once been collected so far by Dungboo in 1884. In Himachal Pradesh it has once been collected from Kunawar (Kinnar) by Nathaniel Vicary in 1831.

But after its first description it has not been collected from any of the areas mentioned. It is hitherto unrecorded from Uttar Pradesh, India and Nepal. Hence the present collection of this plant from Pithoragarh District (Kumaon), Uttar Pradesh, appears to be a new record. Moreover, this plant has been collected again after a long gap of about 70 years.

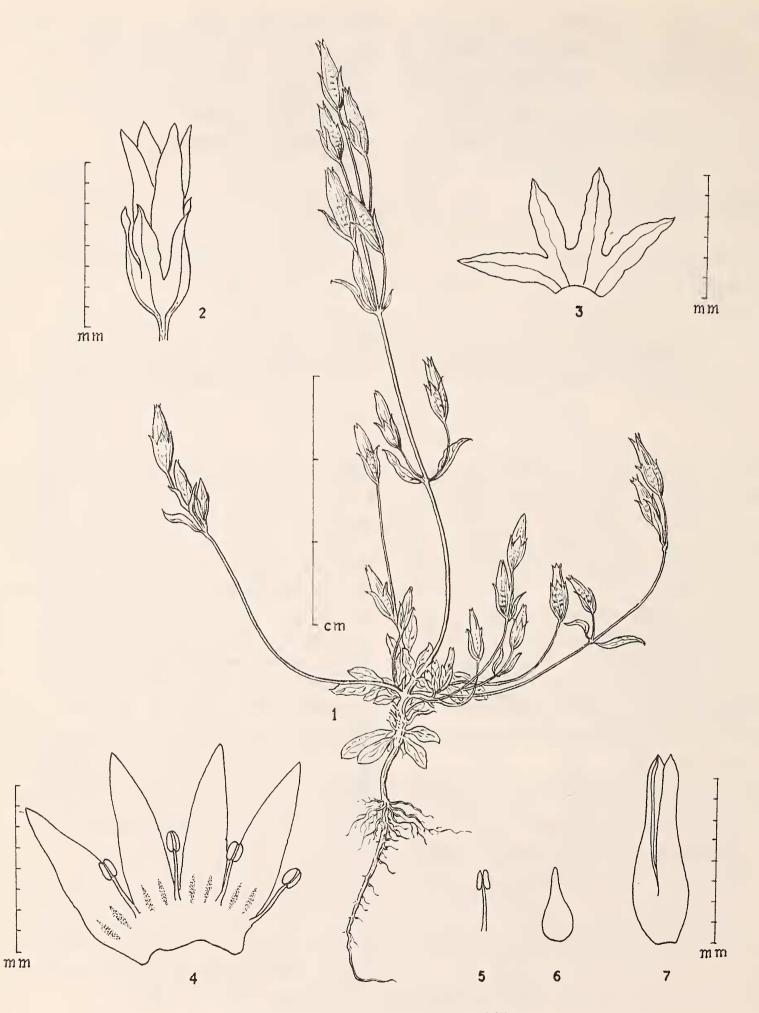
The distribution of this plant in Nepal is

expected as both Sikkim and Kumaon are adjacent to East Nepal and West Nepal respectively. Moreover, the present collection locality is very close to West Nepal bordering the River Kali.

It is described here again with an illustration as there is no further information except the original one.

Swertia sikkimensis Burkill in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, n.s. 2: 322. 1906. (Figs. 1-7).

Annual herb of 4-12 cm high, usually branched at base, glabrous. Leaves subsessile to shortly petioled, lower ovate to spathulate, $5-9 \times 3-4$ mm, upper lanceolate $4-10 \times 1.5-3$ mm. Inflorescence both axillary and terminal raceme. Flowers mostly 4-merous rarely 5merous. Calyx cyathiform, lobes oblonglanceolate, $3-4 \times 1-1.5$ mm, slightly alternately heteromorphic. Corolla lobes oblong lanceolate, $5-8 \times 1.8-2.5$ mm, bluish-green; glands obscure, two on each petal, linear-vertical, placed towards the base, one on either side of mid-vein. Capsule oblong, $6-9 \times 2-2.5$ mm, JOURNAL, BOMBAY NATURAL HIST. SOCIETY, Vol. 81



Figs. 1-7. Swertia sikkimensis Burkill 1. plant, 2. flower, 3. calyx split open, 4. corolla split open, 5. stamen, 6. carpel and 7. capsule.

dehiscence about one-third of the total length of capsule. Seeds 10-15 in each capsule, ellipsoid, testa reticulate, purple-red.

This plant grows in shady moist places along with *Swertia ciliata* (G. Don) Burtt, S. cordata (G. Don) C. B. Clarke and other *Gentians*.

Sheets examined: (all are deposited at CAL). Sikkim: Thangu, Sept. 1903, Prain s.n.;

Giagong, Sept. 1903, Prain s.n. (Syntype);

Bhutan: Kungmet, 3.8.1884, Dungboo 295 (Syntype);

Himachal Pradesh: Kunawar, 1831, N. Vicary s.n. (Syntype);

Uttar Pradesh: Kumaon, Pithoragarh Dist.,

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, P. O. BOTANIC GARDEN, HOWRAH-711 103, May 23, 1983. Kutti valley, Garbyang to Chhalek, 3124 m, 26.10.1976, G. G. Maiti 844; Kutti valley, Chhalek to Budhi village, 2800 m, 26.10.1976, G. G. Maiti 852 and Byans, Sirkha to Rungling forest, 2500 m, 13.10.1976, G. G. Maiti 367.

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GAURGOPAL MAITI

32. EUPHORBIA TORTILIS ROTTL. EX WIGHT — A NEW RECORD FOR KARNATAKA

Euphorbia tortilis Rottl. ex Wight was recorded in India only from Tamil Nadu. During collection trips to different parts of Mysore and Mandya districts of Karnataka, we noticed this plant in several places along hedges. The species closely resembles *E. antiquorum* L. and has often been confused with the latter. However, *E. tortilis* can be distinguished from *E. antiquorum* in having spirally twisted stems and crowded cymes. It is quite likely that *E.* tortilis occurs at many more localities on the Deccan Plateau. A brief description of the taxon is given below:

Euphorbia tortilis Rottl. ex Wight Ic. t. 898. 1844-45; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 256 1887; Gamble, Fl. Madras Rep. ed. 2: 894. 1957.

An erect shrub with abundant milky latex, up to 2.4 m high. Main stem cylindric or angled; branches thick, green, fleshy, jointed; joints 3- to 5-winged, up to 25 cm long, spirally twisted; wings compressed, coarsely repandcrenate, with pairs of sharp stipular spines; spines c. 6 mm long. Leaves minute, ovate. Cyathia in cymes of 3, shortly peduncled and forming clusters in the sinuses, c. 4 mm in diameter, green, with 5 large glands; bracts minute, ovate; bracteoles numerous, fimbriate. Male flowers many. Styles 3, shortly connate at base, 2-lobed, glabrous. Fruit c. 13 mm in diam., glabrous; cocci keeled.